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University of Duhok

College of Languages

English Department



Can English considered to be a Global language?

BY

Ashqi Mohamadaid & Shaima Rasheed

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Supervised by Dr. Haveen M. Abdulmajeed

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Dedicated

To

My Mother

A strong and gentle soul who taught me to trust in Allah, believe in hard work and that so much could be done with little.

My Father

For earning an honest living for us and for supporting and encouraging me to believe in myself.

Ashqi

Abstract

This paper will focus on the aims to show for us why English known as a global language and why other languages do not have this ability. It is argued that English as a global language has some advantages to people around the world. One of the advantages is that English language is utilized as a tool of communication, empowerment and unification of people in the global community. In other words, English plays a very important role to unite all the people around the globe regardless their nationalities, cultural backgrounds, or races. However, there are some disadvantages. One of them, for some scholars, they strongly believed that this language has weakened or demolished many languages. Besides, English has been one of the main languages of colonization throughout the world during different periods in history. Additionally, due to the rapid spread of social media, the needs of a lingua franca language has raised as a form to overcome the barriers between international communications and interactions. Moreover, the result led to the conclusion that the use of English as a second and foreign language as well as the language of education provided a speedy access to modern development in science, media, social media, and technology.

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Shaima Rasheed

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Globalization is a term which may be used broadly to mean doing things as distant people do them, or more narrowly to mean complying with global standards in economy, politics, culture, education, environment or other matters. It describes the way countries and people of the world interact and integrate. Many things have become globalized as people come into contact.

As one of the aspects of globalization is communication, people need to speak one language to be able to communicate and it seems English is the choice. English is being used as the common language all over the world. However, one question can be raised here: Is English now a global language? Has it really become the lingua franca of the world? This research is an attempt to answer these questions. This introductory chapter presents the aims of the research, research questions and the outline of the paper.

1.2 Aims of research

This work is undertaken to

1. serve the reader of English,
2. introduce what a global language is,
3. know how important global language is and whether English is a global language,
4. (If point 3 proved positive): know what factors have made English the global language of the world.

1.3 Research questions

1. Is English a global language?
2. If I got a positive answer, what are the factors that made English the global language of the world?

1.4 Research Outline

The current research paper consists of six chapters. The first chapter is a presentation of the aims of research, research questions, procedures and research outline. The second chapter consists of some questions such as: what does global language mean? Global language and the new world's needs; why does mankind need a Global language?; Advantages of global language and disadvantages of global language; and summary of section two.

The third chapter of the research answers the following questions: what are the historical consequences that made English a global language? What are the cultural considerations that made English a global language? Etc. The fourth chapter describes English as the language of era and chapter five deals with the future of English. Chapter six is a conclusion of the research.

Chapter 2

The term globalization

2.1 Introduction

The purpose of this research is to clarify and illustrate the concept of global language, the use of English as a global one and its importance to mankind. For this, chapters are dedicated which are going to cover some aspects of the subject. This chapter will deal with the meaning of the concept of global language and how the world needs it now days, why does mankind a global language in this modern time, advantages and disadvantages of it and at the end there is a summary.

2.2 What does global language mean?

David Crystal (2003) argues that a language can be called a global one or it reaches an international status when it plays an important role in the daily life of a big number of countries; whether in politics, commerce, internet, news and every aspect of life. Important role of English as an example can be seen in countries that speak English as a mother tongue in their life such as USA, Canada, New Zealand, Britain, Ireland, South Africa and several Caribbean countries. But mother tongue use by its native speakers cannot give a language a global status. In order for a language to reach a global level, it has to be spoken by other countries around the world and they must decide to give it a special place among their communities except the countries of its origin.

To do this, there are two conditions or ways. First, a language must become the official language of a country so as to be used as a medium of communication in all domains such as government, the law courts, the media and the educational system. To get on in these societies, it is important to master the official language as early in

life as possible. Such a language is often described as a 'second language', because it is used as a complement to a person's mother tongue, or 'first language'. The role of an official language is today best illustrated by English, which now has some kind of special status in over seventy countries, such as Ghana, Nigeria, India, Singapore and Vanuatu. This is far more than any other language did. Although French, German, Spanish, Russian and Arabic are gradually getting a considerable global use.

Secondly, David Crystal (2003) stated that a language must be made the official language of a country's foreign language teaching or it must be given the priority. It becomes the language which the children and adults study in schools. Russian for example, it had great priority and importance among the countries of the former Soviet Union and Mandarin is currently playing an important role in the countries of South-east Asia.

If we take English language as an example, it is everywhere. 380 million people speak it as a native language and nearly 66% speak it as a second language. The number of its speakers is approximately one billion. Nearly 33% of the populations of the world are exposed to it in a way or another. It is the main language of globalization and international business. It is used in politics and diplomacy and it is the language of computer and internet. You can see it in the posters in Ivory Coast and you can hear it in pop songs in Tokyo. French used to be the language of diplomacy, but it declined gradually.

Clupper (1997) also stated that a language becomes a global one when countries use it and prefer it on other languages in their daily life activities and in every aspect of their communication such as media, politics and economy, etc. But in order to preserve the global state of a language, its users or speakers must be powerful in many aspects such as military, economy and political aspects. That's why English remained as a global language for ages.

2.3 Global language and the new world's needs:

Since we live in what is called “global village”, we need a global language to interact and communicate with each other. Because in our modern world, travel became easy and trade has been globalized, the need of a global language has never been more important. One of the most important reasons behind the world's need to a global language is the appearance of great international bodies such as the United Nations. It has now over 50 various agencies like the World Bank, the world health organization, UNICEF and the universal postal union as well as the collective organizations such as the commonwealth and the European Union. All these points have made a pressure to establish a worldwide lingua franca in order to communicate easily.

Some have seen that a planned or constructed language could be the solution for this problem. From 1880 to 1907, about 53 languages were developed. By 1889, the constructed language of Volapük claimed nearly a million speakers, however it has disappeared now. Today, Esperanto is the best known language that is deliberately constructed. It has only 16 roles, no definite articles and no irregular endings. As an example, the sentence “it is argued that the modern world needs a common language with which to communicate” would be rendered in Esperanto to “oni afte argumentas ka la moderna mondo bezonas komuna linguon kor komunikado”. Not difficult to understand for anyone.

Most of these languages including Esperanto were constructed taking to consideration the fact that they will lead to world peace and unity.

2.4 Why does mankind need a global language?

Irvine (2008.university of California) stated that the need of a global language for the mankind emerged due to reasons, the most important reasons are:

1-The establishment of world organizations such as:

- a- The united nations in 1945.
- b- The World Bank in 1945.
- c- UNISCO in 1948.
- d- International atomic agency in 1956.
- e- UNICEF in 1946.

- 2- The increase in the ease of international travel.
- 3- The development of modern international communication systems such as e-mail, internet and phone/fax.

2.5 What are the Advantages of a global language?

Things of everyday life will become much easier if the world considered using a global language. The communication between doctors and engineers as an example will become easier if they used a global language. A sick person who goes to another country for treatment will communicate with doctors easily using a global language. People will communicate with each other easily using social websites such as Facebook via using a global language. They can educate themselves as well using a global language. Let's take English language as an example. Luchayar (2015) states that there is no doubt that English language has become the most important language in this technological era and even it is spreading more and more due to internet and many other reasons. As a result, it has many advantages for the world. One of the most important point is that English is the official language of international travelling and the whole world is speaking it. Therefore they can communicate with each other easily. Another reason is that in our modern and technological societies, technological and electronic gadgets such as mobile and many other devices are using English to communicate and this has led to the great spreading of this language. Thirdly, in global world English language has become important part to make in every field and nowadays people who know English, they are easily getting career opportunity in home country and overseas due to English language.

Beside these reasons, there are many other good reasons that make it a global language or a lingua franca. So, there is no doubt that no other language can challenge English, may be French or Spanish can do it but not as English do.

2.6 What are the Disadvantages of a global language?

Sahid Mursalin (2019) argues that despite of that fact that global languages have advantages for the world, there are negative aspects as well. How would it be possible to carry through a global language? Are there any dangers with having a global language? Let's take English as an example:

A global language may make a group of elite people who are using it as mother tongue. This group will make use of this language because they are able to think and work using this language in a better way than other people who use it as second language. As a result , there will be a gap between nation's who use it as mother tongue and others who use it as second language, because mother tongue nations are more familiar with this language than others. English language has a violent history due to colonialism and wars. Thus, considering English as a global language would mean a global dominance over the whole world. Using a global language can prevent people from considering learning new languages and dialects.

Another disadvantage of global language is that it may become very technical. For example, Askimos who use many words for "snow" because they need them to express themselves, will not be able to express themselves if they use just one word which is "snow" if they used global language. Swedish as well, use the word "Lagom", which says many things about Swedish society and people.

2.7 Conclusion

As a conclusion, global language is a controversial point. It may have advantages and disadvantages as well. It benefits mankind to a great extent and it also has some bad aspects. In this chapter many aspects of this subject have been covered such as the reasons behind why mankind especial at our modern age needs a global language. Also, we have covered briefly the meaning of the term of global language.

Chapter Three

The Historical Background

3.1 Introduction

Each linguistic process must have a method to progress and develop in order to reach its aim. So, one of the important linguistic process in history is the globalization of English language. It required a lot to become the world's number one language. One of the important factors that English the world's best language is the historical one. In this chapter we are going to clarify this factor and how native English speakers made their language the top language in the world via colonization and many other factors.

3.2 What are the historical consequences that made English global?

In the prior period, the spread of English from Britain to different domains was generally through colonization (Crystal, 1997; Graddol, 1997; Kachru, 1986). The primary gatherings of pioneers from England went to the American landmass in look for another land in which they expected to have the capacity to clean their confidence. Different gatherings of English talking individuals went to the mainland for exchanging. Beginning starting here, English achieved the American landmass which at that point likewise spread toward the south, toward the West Indies and toward the southern piece of the terrain. English spoken by the dark populace in these regions was of indistinguishable highlights from that spoken by the slaves dispatched in boorish condition to the Caribbean Islands.

English nearness in Australia and New Zealand began when detainment facilities in England were stuffed with convicts and the British rulers required another far-off spot for the liberated detainees. When they set free the convicts, they sent them to the

grounds. This was done at the first run through twenty years after James Cook's entry in Australia 1770.

Moreover, English likewise spread to different pieces of the world through colonization growing from exchanging between brokers under the East Indies Company (EIC) and local individuals in Asia and Africa. The exchanging changed into colonization when the British rulers upheld the brokers by sending them fighters. The real pieces of Africa (particularly South Africa) and Asia (for example India, and Malaysia) were under the immediate principle of Britain making the general population to end up bilingual. English was instructed to local individuals in the regions they had involved. Subsequently, it was instructed not with the best inspiration to teach. Or maybe, it was to serve the British rulers.

Notwithstanding the inspiration of direct managing of the regions by the British rulers, the educating of English around then was likewise finished with the Christianizing desire. Once more, Kaplan properly indicated this marvel with the accompanying words.

Evangelists worked all through the Empire and past connecting with in the sparing of the spirit, yet in addition to the spread of English (Kaplan, 2000:271). English as a cutting-edge discipline started to offer an instructively imperative preliminary to the eminence which had been embedded in works of art amid the early many years of the twentieth century (Crystal, 1997; Phillipson, 1992). Around then, a few people saw that the works of art were getting exhausted in Rohman. Some sense and the arrangement to present English Language and Literature at Oxford would give new life to it.

The spread and mastery of English over different dialects are for the most part very important because of outer elements. The esteemed position of English has not come up as an intrinsic potential. English as a language does not have natural characteristics which draw in individuals to learn and ace it. English is confounded to learn (Kachru, 1986; Kaplan, 2000). Indeed, it set aside effort for English to get acknowledgment from scholastic condition inside Great Britain itself. It is its speakers that have made it spread all through the world. One fascinating viewpoint to concentrate on is the part

of advancement of English by the central station, Great Britain and the US, which is called by Phillipson (1992: 136) as new universal campaign. Phillipson states that the British Council has been the essential association for the instructing of English around the world. He additionally trusts that the foundation of the British Council was the goal of the British Foreign Office to battle against German and Italian purposeful publicity. The advantageous interaction of etymological advancement with political advantages at that point welcomed regal help. This is clear in the announcement of Duke of Windsor at an official introduction in 1935 that the advancement of English abroad is to influence others to acknowledge completely the wonders of English writing, English commitment to expressions of the human experience and sciences, and to the political practice (White in Phillipson, 1992).

Like the purposeful publicity spread by Great Britain, the US likewise assumes an essential job in advancing English around the world. The US's commitment was set apart by their acquaintance of English with the Filipinos. American course books have been utilized by the Filipinos as the mode of study. Indeed, even the authority of English has turned into the standard of being taught among the Filipinos. Subsequently, despite the fact that the Filipinos acquired their freedom in 1946, they are as yet subordinate particularly on remote speculations and strategies (Crystal, 1997; Phillipson, 1992). After the World War II, numerous nations lost their capacity. The United States, as an English-talking nation, was the main enormous Western power that stayed unharmed instructively, experimentally and politically. Accordingly, the United States, helped by its partners, had control in revamping the world through the making of the United Nation. English was then one of the four authority dialects spoken in the UN. This made English addition more grounded status on the planet. It is an incident that when English increased better status in political world, the PC period appeared. The main PC programs were then written in English-like language and the yield was additionally English or English-like. This, once more, made English add to its status in science and innovation in which PC was of critical use in it. These days, about 80% or 85% of all the logical and innovative data is written in English (Kaplan, 2000; Mauranen, 2003)

Every one of these realities help the spread of English internationally. Right now, the spread of English worldwide isn't just upheld by the US and the United Kingdom, yet additionally a few different nations. All other English talking nations, which are

called center (Philipson, 1992:17) (Kachru, 1985), or internal circle including Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, are additionally taking an interest in showing English around the world. Australia established the Australian Overseas Service department (OSB) and the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), the Canadian government set up the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Indeed, even some non-English speaking nations likewise take parts in this action, for instance, the Swedish government propelled the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) (Kaplan, 2000).

The facts confirm that the instructing of English has turned into the worries of a few nations. It is nothing unexpected in light of the fact that the educating of English worldwide has contributed a great deal to the equalization of exchange of those nations. For over 30 years, English has turned into a world item, albeit, incidentally, the educators of English, particularly the non-local have been inadequately paid (Philipson, 1992:4). Its lords, Great Britain, the US, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, assembled such a prominent venture of ELT. As an extraordinary undertaking, the showing English worldwide has a huge commitment to its proprietors. A large number of youthful, unpracticed US residents, just to make reference to a model, can bear the cost of a remote travel while showing English in the inaccessible nations. It is on the grounds that they are local speakers of English, not on the grounds that they realize how to instruct. Not to mention in the event that they are outfitted with enough preparing for instruction. They will be increasingly more seriously required.

Notwithstanding the pay picked up by its residents for showing English, those nations are additionally profited by its innovation identified with the educating of English all inclusive. Innovation here alludes to systems, philosophies and methodology connected in the educating learning process, for this situation the English instructing. The innovations, materials and offices are required in the instructing learning process. Obviously, the distributors in those nations are glad to supply books, tapes, and CD-ROM on English and how to educate English. Other supporting offices, for example, recording device, CD ROM players, video-tapes, slide projectors, and overhead-projectors are then created to help the procedure. Consequently, the movement of spreading English produces cash. Also, it pulls in individuals in numerous different nations to go with the same pattern; they show English for money related reasons.

3.3. Conclusion

In conclusion, English has made a great progress on being an international or a global language. To do so, it required a lot of factors to reach such a global level. One of the most important factors is the historical factor. It required from the native speakers of English to spread their language across the world, and that is what they did through commerce, colonization and invasion, and industry. As a result, their language reached this level of success and it may progress even more in future.

CHAPTER 4

English as the Language of the Era

4.1 Introduction

The domination of English language on this planet is inevitable. English plays an important role almost in every angle of people's life. It has been and is now being used in many domains of the world such as education, political relations, trade, communication, science, etc. Степура (2010, P3) indicates that "due to the fact that English has been used for developing communication, technology, programming, software, etc., it controls the web. 70% of all information stored electronically is in English". The main reason that spread English throughout the world is the British colonialism in the 19th century and the American capitalism in the 20th century which changed the people to appeal English. Based on this, this chapter will discuss English as the language of the media, computer science and social media.

4.2 English as the language of media

Media has made an extensive casting in the life of most people in this globe, and it has affected all sort of life. Moreover, media gives to mankind dozens of information, news and help people communicate and also introduce people to the cultural information of other countries. Media is defined as "The means of communication, as radio and television, newspapers, magazines, and the internet, that reach or influence people widely" (Media, 1995). English language as the most widespread language and object as well influence more than any other language in the media and transfer information to people about world daily life. Consequences of British rule in various regions in the nineteenth century and American capitalism in the twentieth century

spread English as language of world. Accordingly, the following subsections deal with this important topic:

4.2.1 Print Media:

This type of media includes those kinds of items that are printed such as newspapers and magazines. They are often called the Press. As Oswalt (2018) explains print media has been used as the description of the traditional or old-fashioned print-based media which modern families have grown up with, including novels, magazines, newspapers, and comics. Meanwhile, English has played a great role in the prose and it has been a meditative forge since the invention of first printing machine. In Europe, the print was invented in the fifteenth century by Johannes Gothenburg in Germany (History, 2018).

Although the printing machine was not invented by English people, the publishing of several newspapers in the last decades of the seventeenth century in Britain let the press go into flourishing era and spread all over the world (Crystal, 2003). David Crystal refers to some of them. "the *Weekly News*" began to appear (irregularly) from 1622; the *London Gazette* in 1666; and *Lloyd's News* 1696 (Crystal, 2003, p. 91).

The press developed through the time and changed because of appearing technology in the last decades of twentieth century and turned the way of reading from reading on paper to online reading on the internet. "In the mid-1990s, a widely quoted figure was that just over 80% of the Net was in English" (Crystal, 2001, p. 216). This was supported by a 1997 survey by Babel, a joint initiative of the Internet Society and Alis Technologies, the first major study of language distribution on the Internet. However, the print media has a great role in the economy of many countries for that case a study found that "Global newspapers and news have generated estimated US \$168 billion in current prices in circulation and advertising revenue in 2015" (Milosevic, 2016, p. 3).

This shows that English, since the time print media has flourished, has taken a great role in making the media spread all over the world. English has been one main reason that made print media popular and widely read. Even after the online media came into

life, it had English as the first and main language to get spread and this indicates that English is basically the main language of the era of print media and even online media.

4.2.2 Broadcast Media:

Broadcasts are news reports broadcast via radio and television. Broadcasts have increasingly taken an essential role for nearly a decade since the invention of the first electronic television by the American inventor Philo Taylor Farnsworth in 1927 (Bebusinessed, 2018). However, before that time radio was the first tool to communicate and source of news and information as well and English also was the main character of it. In such case Crystal (2003) shows that English has been an initial language to be exchanged by radio, when the US physicist Reginald A. Fessenden broadcast music, poetry, and a short talk to Atlantic shipping from Brant Rock, Massachusetts, USA, on Christmas Eve 1906.

As the result of all this above, preceding many British and American stations had opened in early twentieth century like British Broadcast Corporation (BBC) and KDKA. The World Service of the BBC, launched (as the Empire Service) in 1932, though much cut back in recent years. In 2001 it was still broadcasting over 1,000 hours per week to a worldwide audience of 153 million and reaching 120 capital cities, with a listening audience in English estimated at 42 million (Byford, 2001). Hence, broadcast has become another passage to directly engage world as overall notably because of joint language that is English. Apparently, English language takes a huge function in spreading and sharing authentic communication through such principles which made English as the language of broadcast.

4.2.3 Advertising:

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, a combination of social and economic factors led to a dramatic increase in the use of advertisements in publications,

especially in the more industrialized countries (Presbrey, 1929; Elliott, 1962). Mass production create a civil competition; discords between industrialized companies and organizations when the goods are flowing to be sale in commercial sites. Accordingly, countries take advantages from the electronic webs to control world's business and economy. Advertising started with showing off items on the sheets of magazines in the UK. Crystal (2003, p. 94) emphasizes that "English in advertising began very early on, when the weekly newspapers began to carry items about books, medicines, tea, and other domestic products." Furthermore, throughout years especially when US products appeared on the markets, the attention of the world turned to the American products because of their high quality. "By 1972, only three of the world's top thirty agencies were not US-owned (two in Japan and one in Britain). The official language of international advertising bodies, such as the European Association of Advertising Agencies, is invariably English."(Crystal, 2003, p. 95).

4.3 English as language of Science and Technology

Science and technology also have played an indispensable role in these days. Lately, they have been used to help people in various areas of life. Accordingly, English has held firm role in technology and science. Therefore, it could be widely used as language of these two in many aspects and related icons.

Throughout the world, it is clear that almost all universities use English as the main language of their academic process particularly in the field of sciences, medicine, and engineering, because most of their materials or resources are only available in English and all academic institutions have regarded it as the medium language of science. However, if we take college of Science from University of Duhok as an example for which situated in Iraq that is not an English country, we will see the overall language that is used in the classes is in English and their materials that are given by teachers are also in English. This is another way which also makes English as a global language.

Drubin and Kellogg (2012) inferred that English exclusively has been almost the language of science. Although until these days, the world Scientist Association has not officially announced English as the official language of science, but nearly every activity in the science and technology are performed in English.

Nowadays, English language is written on the labels of the equipment and products of the largest companies which produce technologies products. There are many types of technology but the most familiar types are electronic and mechanical technology. But how could English be the language of science and technology although dozens of other languages are being used on this planet? One reason is the British colonialisms in all parts of the world after the industrial revolution. Another reason is because of the rise of America after the WWI with its influential power of its products. The other is the unending cold war between USA and Russia. Moreover, most of the technology products that are highly imperative to life are invented either in Britain or USA such as telephone, camera, computer, internet, television, traffic lights, Email, radio, World Wide Web and so on.

Another reason is the growth in the United States science graduates: The National Science Foundation, according to Deng (2015) estimates that two hundred and ninety-three (293) Americans graduated with a doctoral thesis in 1902. By 1990s, according to him, the country produced more than 30,000 new science Ph.D.s a year. Larger than a million new American researchers in the 20th century. All these entire theses have been written and released in English language. This has assisted to raise English an incontrovertible language in science. The Majority of researchers in the field of Science and technology in the world use the Google. This also aided in the spread and dominance of English in the field of science and technology.

THE WORLD HAS A GREAT DEAL WITH ENGLISH; FOLLOWING ARE SOME MOST ADVANCED COUNTRIES IN CASE OF TECHNOLOGY:

1. Japan: Japan has underlined to be the most technologically advanced country on the earth. It specializes in the production of robotics, electronics, automobiles, metals and so on.

Language: Japanese is the official language. There are other fifteen (15) languages recognized by the constitution of the country. English is studied as a foreign language.

2. The United States of America (USA): Renowned for, defense system and communication, pharmaceuticals, space exploration, atomic bomb, space technology. The US has the most powerful and technologically advanced military in the world. However, the US has granted world greatest and influenced technology companies like Google, Facebook, Apple, Intel, IBM, Microsoft and so on.

Language: English is both the official and the national language of the United States of America.

3. The United Kingdom (UK): Erbar (2014) showed that the UK has been developing ever since the industrial age. It is known to be the origin place of industrialization.

Language: English is the native and official language of the United Kingdom.

4. Canada: Canada, according to Erbar (2014), is not just technologically advanced but distinguished in every field. Its diverse economy, very literate population and responsible government gave angle for technology to develop. Canada has a highly improved biotechnology and space exploration. However, Canada also introduced the wireless interact machines.

Language: English, French, German and Dutch are all spoken in Canada with a greater percentage speaking English language.

5. Netherlands: The Netherlands is a small country. It is very popular for Agriculture and its scientific research and developments in the field of technology. High-tech companies in Netherlands produce telecommunication system, electronic measurements. The nation invented microscope, telescope, compact disc, artificial kidney, pendulum clock, and microscope.

Language: Dutch is the official language while English is the second language. English is also the language of research and science. French and German are also spoken in Netherlands, (Sharma, 2015).

6. China: Although its population that stands at one-seventh of the world population and being at the front of the pack a century ago when it developed gunpowder, China

according to Tardy (2004), is just recapturing its spot as a technologically advanced nation. The belief is that most of its product cannot withstand the test of time.

Language: Mandarin is the official and national language in China. English is learnt as a foreign language.

7. Sweden: The Swedish government pays obvious attention to research. This bestowed the country the chance to excel itself and become known for world pharmaceutical industry.

Language: Finnish is the prime language spoken in Sweden, followed by Estonian. Latin is the official language while English is designated the status of ‘foreign language’.

8. Finland: The country has known for highly advanced technology projects and health care facilities. However, Finland produced Nokia which was a world leader in mobile communication for years.

Language: Finnish and Swedish are the official languages in Finland. 70% of the population speaks English as a foreign language. Leppanen et al (2011) predicted that English will substitute Finnish in Finland by 2027.

9. South Korea: South Korea is rapid gaining part among the technologically advanced countries of the world via companies like LG, Hyundai, Samsung and so on. Language: Korean is the official language, English is taught as a second language.

10. Germany (Deutschland): Germany has been in the frontline of technology over the years. However, Germany has been famous for its automobile technology included brands like Porsche, BMW, Audi, Volkswagen, and Mercedes-benz.

Language: Standard German (Deutsch) is the official language. English is taught as a foreign language in Germany universities and Colleges (Swiss Education System: www.swissinfo.ch).

Thanks to the dispersion of English around the world regarding the above examples, we figured out about the position of English that has multiple areas which is economically, politically occupied this planet. In the present world, countries are

more concern about what is forwarding them, and one of the best ways is promoting English language among their inhabitants.

4.4 English as The language of Social Media

The term Social Media, has taken a role as a shelter term that contains internet based sites and services that allots for or elevates social interactions between individuals that use them as an important part of their interpersonal communication (Page et al, 2014). Social media is another crucial part that makes English as a global language. It has seized on the broad range of our daily activities and contributions. Nowadays, people probably have used social media as the way to interact with other people for different reasons or purposes. Social Media includes a variety of outlets such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and LinkedIn....etc.

4.4.1 Facebook:

Facebook has been an enormous type of social media which currently most of people have stalked with it. Facebook launched in 2004 by Mark Zugerberg in the USA. With its rapid spreading in the world, it has become easier facility to make people interact and communicate with each other than the old-fashioned services such as Mails and Telegraphs. In such case, Facebook is being used for many reasons like Learning Languages, Communication...etc.

In recent years, a great number of students in various departments from different stages have used Facebook as a resource for learning language or enliven their skills of language through Facebook. Thus, students tend to utilize Facebook faster than any other sites or pages because of the constant improvement of its facilities which are in service for users like groups, pages, add friends and messenger. In addition to that, Kabilan et al. (2010) found that the students believed Facebook could be utilized as an online environment to facilitate the learning of English since it led to improvement of language skills, confidence, motivation to communicate in English and a positive attitude towards learning English as a second language. According to (Facebook Press Room Statistics) now includes more than 1 billion active members, one-third of them are university students.

However, Facebook has been made so easy through developments of technology in a way we can download Facebook app in our smartphones and in some store of apps, for instance App Store which is used to download apps for Apple devices Facebook is available only in English language. This is another way that makes English as a global language.

Therefore, an online study was conducted by a student (Johann Daniel) from Iceland on 86 participants from different nationalities in the University of Iceland in 2017. This study was implemented on Google Form and contained 16 questions which were divided into 3 groups. The first group was about personal information. The second one was about social Media usage; it asked participants which social media services they used. The last group was about language usage in social media. According to the result of the study, it indicated that the majority (77 out of 86) of participants regards English as the main language of social media. However, they chose Facebook as the most popular services among many outlets.

Finally, Facebook has been used as something that could help students to enhance their potential in language at the same time become a way that brings people to interact and contact with each other in a preferred way.

4.4.2 Other Social Media:

There are many other types of social media outlets enormously present in the current times in which English has played a great role. Twitter is one of the obvious examples of them that operates almost the same way as Facebook in getting people interact, which began to commence in 2006. Twitter is utilized for a quicker reading and writing tweets, letting limited character space. Thus, a huge number of twitter users tend to use English as the main language of the Twitter, because tweeting in English is more convenient than any other language (for example like Kurdish) to the default rules of twitter and they can make a tweet that give a complete idea. I personally one of the active users of twitter that I always write tweets in English rather than my mother language Kurdish, and it is the same for all my friends from different cities in the Kurdistan region. Relevantly, Paris-based Semiocast has performed a semantic and quantitative study of twitter based on analysis of 2.8 million tweets. It turned out that roughly half the tweets were posted on English (Rao, 2010). So, we can say that,

Twitter is continuously turning to be a global social media as well as English. However, YouTube is another popular service. YouTube has made a tremendous position in the life of most people around the world since its existence in 2005. YouTube is entirely present for streaming videos and the person who shares video is 'YouTuber'.

In addition to Social Networks, Instagram is also one of the services which largely appear amid young generation and started its service in 2010. Instagram is mostly used for posting pictures and short videos, and English apparently seized a great place in Instagram. Moreover, statistics of Instagram show that Instagram utilizers in April 2017 since its invention in 2010 reached to 700 million, with 80% of those utilizers being outdoors the U.S.A (Instagram, 2017) .As social media tries to let people communicate together. Since there are many languages in today's world, interaction would be a kind of impossible if one common language is not used. English as a lingua franca is the most apparent alternative, because English is the most common language used in the present world.

These factors have contributed to an emerging necessity of English and the command of a minimal degree of proficiency in the use of the English language in order to reach at least a basic understanding of the surrounding realities. Finally, there are many types of social media that make a special climate in the world and they infiltrate into the life of every single person on this planet due to the consistent development in technology and English language. However, types of social media have made the world a small village thanks to those mentioned types.

4.5 Conclusion

The aim of this chapter was to focus on the English language as the language of Media, Technology and Science, and Social Media. As obvious here English has dominated the world. Thorough its impact we reached to the point that it is something undeniable that English is almost the language of the whole world. The next chapter will deal with the future of English language.

CHAPTER 5

The Future of English

5.1 Introduction

In the light of the contemporary statistics, English has been accepted for the entire world as a global language trend for communications, trades, business, politics, and ...so on. However, the question arises here is that: will English stay in its high statue in this century among all the changes of strands, dialects and pronunciations that this language has been exposed to inside the world of native speakers as well as the world of non-native speakers? Although English is considered as the world's most important language, the future is more complicated and less certain than some predict. This chapter sheds light on this and concentrates on whether English will be able to remain as a nominative language by world.

5.2 The future of English as a lingua-franca of the world

The world is a home for a large number of countries and even larger for many different languages. This diversity of languages has oriented world to a static point which in order to help its people comprehend each other as clear as possible, it was supposed to choose an elite language as lingua franca. In this sense, lingua-franca is systematically used to make interactions easy between people who do not share the same language and it is also a link between them. Primarily, a new strand of English (Global English) has appeared to become the *lingua franca* of all global communications.

Currently, English is the most extensively used lingua franca in international communication. The nearest reason that backs this predominance is related to economic advances of the United States of America. However, there are other causes that also contributed to disperse English as a lingua franca. Amongst these, is the pre-eminence in term of power and extent that the British Empire occupied since the time of Queen Elizabeth in the 16th century until the end of the Second World War. During almost 400 years, English operated as the mother language of a strongest and influential country, and was used for the everyday interaction and communication both inside and outside borders. Due to that, English had adequate time and chance to construct its footstep as the dominating lingua franca. The standard that is utilized to decide whether conversations conducted in English represent examples of lingua franca is the circular model defined by Braj B. Kachru. Kachru (2007) underlies English speakers into three circles of English users: inner, outer and broaden circles. These circles are committed to the country of origin of people to decide their area as users of English. So, the first circle group of speakers which is known inner, are represented by 'Native' speakers. They are from countries that are renown to hold English as their mother language like the United Kingdom, Canada, United states, and...etc. The outer circles of speakers are from those countries that are once under the rule of the British Empire such as India, South Africa, Nigeria, and Philippines. The citizens of these countries regard English as second language. The countries of outside these circles (that belong to the broaden circle) are countries like Russia, Iceland, Iraq, and among others, where English is taught as foreign language.

Considering Kachru's standard about choosing native speakers and non-native speakers, it is obvious that native speakers are sweepingly out-numbered by non-native ones. In the present times, where the use of English is on an increase, thanks to the rising contacts between people of various natives, the language has almost presumed the role of lingua franca. However, Kachru's circles does not take into consideration the complex language environment. For instances, a case like '*a British child that is born to a British family lives in Denmark when he/she was born*' is according to Kashrus's circles, member of the broaden circle even though it should be considered as native because of its parents being British.

Thus, the concept of L1 and L2 speakers would be a well-suited solution for this situation in order to determine the nativity of the child (Jenkins, 2006). The identification of L1 and L2 speakers relies on the manner in which speakers learn to speak the language rather than considering where they are from. L1 speakers are considered to be as 'native' speakers, because they learn to speak a language before reading and writing it. L2 speakers of a language are referred to as those people who learn to speak it after they learnt to write and read and thus, they are considered as 'non-native' speakers (Norton, 2000). Sticking to this definition in mind, the native speakers should increase. The factor behind using this exclusive model is that because the emergence of English is far huger than before. An unmeasurable number of children are commencing to pick up spoken English much faster than they did before. Therefore, when they commence to learn the language in a normal environment, they already have invincible grasp of vocabulary and grammar before they learnt to read and write (Jenkins, 2006; Norton, 2000).

Nowadays, Kachru's model is widely used in case of determining English speaker's nativity to the language. As speakers from the inner circle countries have English as their mother language, it would look right to presume that they have much better knowledge of both the evolution and changes that are happening in the language. This vindicates the presupposition, in a way, speakers of inner circles might feel that they are guard of the language and they should be the judges of what forms its right usage, assuming a sort of standard role. But those concepts are nothing but that. Actually, the changes that are happening in the English are occurring quickly, because sometimes it is hard to realize whether we must be speaking English as unit or English as the set of various accents and dialects that share in the communications around the world (Bern, 2009). English has been much more used than before because of the globalization and a need to reduce distances through such tools of communication (Bern, 2012). This helps more interaction among speakers who are originally divided into different examples of Kachru's language circles, and those speak English as native would undoubtedly impact on their use of English and its evolution.

In the end, English in most cases has been interpreted as lingua franca of the world because of its impacts on the world is spotted. With implication of the Kahru's theory, we understood more about the inevitable of English as Lingua Franca language of the world.

5.3 Future of the world where English is used as second or foreign language

Antecedently, this research almost totally justifies that English undoubtedly has controlled world as it has along with its inevitable eminence persistently has been spread. In other word, many nations around the world have used English as their second language or as an alternative for the domestic languages conflicts. However, plenty of countries are using English as foreign language, and yet is used in their educational system. The following points are some examples of countries where English is used as foreign language:

1. Kurdistan Region, Iraq:

Kurdistan region of Iraq (KRI) has been recognized as an autonomous region by most of the countries worldwide where English is used as foreign language (EFL). Kurdish people are the largest ethnic group living in Kurdistan region (almost 92 % of its citizens). Kurds have a positive attitude towards English. In the KRI, the hegemony of English that has been pointed out over other indigenous languages mostly can be seen in job advertisement and academia. Since obtaining autonomy in 1991, Kurdistan region has undertaken massive steps toward educational development and reform, including new schools and universities. However, the educational system in KRI, particularly for English program is called Sunrise, based on communicative language teaching, is presented to enhance Kurdish EFL learners. Furthermore, English is in the process of teaching kindergartens especially in urbans. Many Parents pay more attention to this language and handle fees for their children to study in English private schools and universities despite the presence of Public schools.

Moreover, people are tending to learn English through music, movies, film cartoons, and world's famous channels such as BBC and CNN.

However, returning Kurdish people from diaspora has also increased the number of English-speaking Kurds in KRI. They bring a native or near level of native into Kurdistan.

Another sentimental factor of widen uses of English is because of the foreign companies and international organizations in the region. Achieving job in one of these companies or organization is stipulated to be fluent in English.

Finally, it is been obvious the dominance of English in the Kurdistan region throughout premediated steps which have been made by both citizens of Iraqi Kurdistan and their local Government (KRG) in relation to the international community. Hence, English is getting a unique position in the Kurdistan region rapidly.

2. Jordan:

Jordan has been one of the advanced countries among Arabs nation. Jordan is developed since gaining independence in 1946 from the British invasion after World War 1. In general, English has been the only foreign language that was learnt by Jordanians for years. In other words, people of Jordan have been acquainted to English from different sectors. Education is the main area which Jordanian were introduced with English.

Jordan's government is greatly taking care of this language in both primary and secondary education and higher education. Previously in Jordanian schools, English was allocated to be taught at the age of eleven, for one hour in a week. But after that, English is getting to be taught alongside with Arabic language in all Jordanian schools at the age of six. It means English is getting to be used widely in all Jordanian school compared to the previous years. This has given a strong position to English in Jordan. However, thousands of English teachers are currently teaching in Jordanian schools. This has increased the number of people toward learning English language as the first priority, because most jobs in Jordan require English language from their

employees or candidates. Concerning this, private education is another important domain where English is spreading.

Jordan is an independent country; of course, political factors have made another essential role to bring English into Jordan due to presence of many embassies and consulates of foreign countries in Jordan. In other word, working or communicating with one of these institutions requires English as a medium language even for representatives of other countries where English is not their own official language.

Eventually, English is the foreign language which is mainly kept in education system. It has a significant part in many Jordanian people's life. English seized a strong position in Jordan.

3. Turkey:

Turkey belongs to the broaden circles, where English is considered as a foreign language. Turkey uses English as a widen instrument for communication with other European countries and the rest of the world. Turkish people have the positive stance toward English as the alternative language. English has been the second major language for Turks and the third language for other components and minorities, used as official lingua franca by Kurds, Armenians, and Jews etc.

Turkey has greatly focused on English to be taught as the most popular medium of education. In almost all public Turkish universities English is used as the major language of their academic instructions, in addition to many private universities where English is totally used as a medium language. Moreover, English is one of the primary subjects taught in all of the government-sponsored secondary schools.

Knowledge of English is necessary for the international relations, which have become a crucial part of daily life. There are growing cultural and commercial relations between Turkey and the entire of the world, and English is the primary linguistic means which connect Turkey to the rest of the world.

Also English is used in media, in Turkey, there is some magazines and newspapers which print news in English like the *Turkish Daily News*,

Cornucopia and *Istanbul Life*. Similarly, tourism also booked a big function in order to foster English language into Turkish community. Finally, English as a global language has fundamental portion in Turkey, and with its contributions to education system helps to be more sparked within Turkish people in general.

5.4 Conclusion

In the rest of this chapter, we understood how English is developed throughout time and it has become a very good solution to be elected by people as a linked language amongst millions of people around the world. Moreover, three examples of countries and regions including Iraqi Kurdistan where English has spread as a foreign but very important language are given, and we justified the true spread of English in the world. In doing so, this chapter has come to the end. The next chapter will be the final chapter of this research and it will be as an overview about all the research, and also with some recommendations and points related to Globalization of English.

Chapter 6

Conclusion

6.1 What we conclude from the previous chapters

Finally, English as a global language has fueled major opportunities to improve the international ties via use of different means of communications. However, English will face challenges with other languages e.g. Arabic and Spanish. The use and speaker of English will essentially vary from the original English. Actually, there will be different varieties of English around the world. Moreover, the numbers of those who speak English varieties will likely more than the native speakers e.g. British English. In the future it is interestingly believed that English will remain the global language because of all causes has been mentioned throughout this thesis but with different perspectives varieties. Thus, people should not see English as a language that will bring disadvantages but as a language that will change. People should see this as an opportunity to improve their life. Another thing, people should also use speak and promote, like English, their local languages. In this way, it does not only preserve these local languages around the world but also inherit these languages for the next generation in the future.

6.2 How this is good or bad for English & non-English speaking countries?

Spreading English to overseas has made great potentials for this language to remain intact. But this has also built doubts on this language concern to other languages. In other word, spreading English will jeopardize the languages of those people who learn English to be demise in the future.

In the future, it is believed that English will still as a global language but with different perspective and varieties of English. Thus, people should not see English as a language that will bring disadvantages but as a language that will change. People

should see this as an opportunity to improve their life. Another thing, people should also use speak and promote, like English, their local languages. In this way, it does not only preserve these local languages around the world but also inherit these languages for the next generation in the future.

However, being bilingual gives us many social benefits. Being able to speak English language provides the opportunity to travel or even move to another country if you choose to. It is another great way of learning about the world, widening your horizons and increasing your social development as you are able to interact with more people.

But above all, many scholars have come to believe that English has already killed many local languages in the world. Tsuda (2008, p. 47) tagged the English language as English hegemony. According to Tsuda English hegemony is a circumstance where the dominance of English intimidates and annihilate other languages especially the weaker and smaller ones around the world. Actually, several languages in some part of the world become endangered and death. Nettle and Romaine (2000) as cited in Tsuda (p.49) noted that over the past 500 years ago almost 6,000 to 7,000 languages around the world had perished. They stated the number is growing faster in these days. In other word, affinity of speaking and using English is getting to attract more worldwide and unfortunately abandon their native languages.

6.3 Any pedagogical implication for teaching English as EFL or ESL:

In the procedure of globalization, English has known for dominant language, and effectively the rate of learners who study English has risen. There two types of English learners: EFL and ESL. The former learn English in non-English speaking countries and hence called Foreign Language (EFL) learners (e.g. Iraqi people who learn English in their country are EFL learners). The latter learn English in countries where English is used as an instrument for communication and is officially spoken, and thus recognized as English as a second language (ESL) learners.

It is highly significant for an English teacher to make his learners provided with command of English which lets him reveal himself in speech or in writing that can maintain them in this world which functions through the English language. As English is the global language, it is very important for teachers to motivate their students to learn such an international language and makes use of such examples given in this research. So, motivation and relating English language to life and its hegemony in life makes learners more motivated to learn

Linguists have allotted many years for researching and studying to discover the true mechanisms of what makes or motivates people for learning language, basically they have divided into two categories: Integrative and Instrumental (Merritt, 2013).

Integrative motivation: Learners who study another language in purpose of building relationship and communication other culture. Also, people are interested to be friends with people of other nations or areas. On other hand, multilingual nations integratively desire to learn their national languages as a way of connecting with each other.

Instrumental motivation: Learner who study foreign language in order to achieve personal achievements. In these cases, the aim of learning is not the competence of language, but rather gaining jobs and other personal accomplishments.

Thus teachers must make use of the globalization of English to trigger these two types of motivation in their students. Teaching English must be related to our real life and how important English is throughout the whole world.

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